

PRINCE NICHOLAS TAKES THE FIELD.

Full Regiment of Artillery and 16,000 Greek Reserves Go North to Resist Turks' Advance.

Colonel Vassos Will Soon Have an Army of 22,000 Men, Including Insurgents, Under His Command in Crete.

Armenians Eagerly Enrolling in the Ranks to Fight the Hated Turk—Arbitration Thought to Be Impossible—Greeks Confident.

To arms he comes, the Greek.
Who's getting in his work
Like lightning, so to speak,
Upon the turbulent Turk.
He capers on in sport,
And gives the sword a jerk;
Then gathers in the fort
Instantly from the Turk.
He takes him by the nose
And makes him sigh and smirk,
Thus breaking the repose
Peculiar to the Turk.
He lately put to sea,
Equipped with gun and dirk,
And quickly gathered the

Four hundred of the Turk.
He went forth in his haste—
The sport he couldn't shrink
Of dying to lambaste
The everlasting Turk.
He went forth fancy free—
Even as the dry goods clerk,
To fracture in a glare
Co-Roman boat the Turk.
And with his fighting feet
Not long he'll have to lurk
Upon the Isle of Crete
To pulverize the Turk.

R. K. MCKITTICK.

By E. D. Abbott.

By Special Cable to the Journal.

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Athens, Feb. 17.—Prince Nicholas left for Larissa to-day with a regiment of artillery composed of seven batteries of Krupp guns, and 16,000 reserves have been ordered north. Colonel Vassos, commanding in Crete, will at once be reinforced by an entire regiment. The body of warriors left last night, Vassos has the royal order to seize the island by force, and his seizure of Fort Agria and capture of the garrison were within the scope of his duties, although it was not figured he would make the attempt until the arrival of the fresh troops.

If the powers hope to preserve peace between King George and the Sultan they will have to take quick and definite action, if, indeed, the opportunity has not passed. The war spirit here is thoroughly aroused, and pacification, except through war, will be difficult. The situation is scarcely possible of arbitration.

Bodies of Greek troops, both regular and volunteer, are continually leaving for the frontier and for the historic island which is the present seat of hostilities. The volunteers, who are well armed, are from all classes. University students, boys from the gymnasiums, former officers of the army, merchants and artisans are in the ranks.

Many Armenians in the Ranks.
Many of the recruits are Armenians who have been driven from their homes and take advantage of the opportunity to satisfy ancient wrongs.

In this city and in other towns of Greece mass-meetings occupy the streets to the exclusion of traffic. War resolutions are adopted daily—almost hourly—at these gatherings, and much money for the equipment of volunteers has been raised by public subscription.

Colonel Vassos's available forces in the island of Crete are made up of 2,200 Greek soldiers and 6,000 Cretan insurgents. The latter are armed with the Gras rifle, the standard arm of the service. With the accessions of regular soldiers and volunteers, Vassos will be able to muster inside of thirty-six hours at least 20,000 men.

The Christians are in practical control of the island. The Turks have taken refuge in the fortified cities of Cana and Retimo. Five Greek war ships had orders to unite with Colonel Vassos in bombarding Cana. To prevent this, war ships of the great powers landed one hundred men each—five hundred in all—in the principal cities and placed flags on the fortresses, hence the Greeks did not bombard, as had been their intention. Vassos then issued a proclamation, in the King's name, taking possession for Greece and proclaiming the Greek law.

Greeks Expect to Secure the Island.

The ultimate intention of the great powers is unknown here, but the Greeks believe that the island will be conceded to them. It is said here that the King had the promise of support from one or more of the powers before he took serious steps.

The royal family is immensely popular, and the Greeks, to a man, believe they can win in case of war. Greece is superior on the sea, having a fairly good navy, while Turkey has no ships worthy of mention. Thirty-three thousand Greek troops would be soon available to guard the frontier passes, which are narrow and easily held.

The Sultan's force in Macedonia is variously estimated, but is probably about 40,000 men. They are, however, in a practically hostile country. If they attempt to invade Greece it is believed here that Macedonia and Epirus would rise and that Bulgaria and Serbia would assist.

The Porte Moving Quietly.

The Porte has made no open move, but is quietly directing Turkey's troops with an evident intention of massing them on the frontier. Twelve thousand Cretan fugitives have been brought to Milos, Syra, Piræus and Athens, and are being cared for by the Greek Government and people.

GREECE IN NO DANGER. POWERS PROTECT CRETE.

Civilized Europe Would Be Aroused if a Shot Were Fired at Turkey's Foes.

(Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.)
London, Feb. 17.—At present everything is going in favor of Greece, though the powers may show their teeth at any moment. The powers occupy actually or virtually all the chief ports of Crete and could at any time land 10,000 men, or in forty-eight hours 20,000.

Let it not be imagined, however, that because Greece has affirmed that she will not give way and the powers are diplomatically menacing here there will be bloodshed between the two claimants for Crete. It would rouse civilized Europe if the Greeks were fired on.

As long as the powers remain united they are not likely to calmly relinquish their pretensions, but if once mutual distrust arises, then Greece will have matters all her own way.

Everything points to a blockade by the united squadrons of Both Crete and Greece. Something will have to be done promptly, since every hour strengthens the hold Greece already has on the island.

The mobilization of the Turkish fleet, which is announced to-night, is execrably funny to those who know the real state of the vessels, while the calling out of a certain number of redifs is merely a reply to a corresponding bluff on the part of Greece.

of the occupation of the town by the marines of the foreign warships with the consent of the Turkish Government.

Admiral Canavaro also sent a note to the Greek Consul, informing him that any attack on the part of Greece upon Cana, Retimo, Sitta or Heraklion would be repulsed by the warships of the powers. The Consul was also warned that hostile action on the part of Christian insurgents and Greek troops in other parts of the island must cease at once.

Shots Fired in Thessaly.
Athens, Feb. 17.—Colonel Vassos, commanding the Greek troops in Crete, has received instructions from the government to avoid any encounter with the foreign forces on the island, but to execute the orders of the King, which are that he shall occupy the island and restore order therein. Anti-Turkish disturbances have occurred at Retimo. Shots have been exchanged at Retimo, on the Turkish frontier, where a Turkish guard across the border was struck by a bullet.

The belief prevails here that a diplomatic conference will shortly be held in Berlin for the purpose of settling the question of the union of Crete with Greece, and that Prince George will be chosen Prince of the island.

DEMIS PUBLICLY THANKED.

Continued from First Page.
fessor Demis said that during the past ten years the cost of most commodities had fallen in price from one-third to one-fourth, while the price of gas had remained the same as it had been fixed by the Legislature in 1880.

Disapproves Corrigan's Bill.
Assemblyman Corrigan, who has a bill providing for an elective commission for the supervision of the gas companies, asked Professor Demis what his opinion was of the bill.

"The people," he answered, "have the election of so many officers that they have not the necessary time to examine into the qualifications of the candidates. I would rather have a commission composed of the Mayor and two other officers, several of whom are now elected by the people."
Asked about a single Commissioner of Supervision, Professor Demis said he would let the Mayor be the single Commissioner if that were agreed upon.

"Three Commissioners are better than one," he continued. "Give them the power and impose upon them the duty of forcing the companies to make sworn statements of cost of the items in production and distribution. Let them have access to the books and papers of the companies. The Massachusetts law prescribes the methods of bookkeeping of the companies."

Taking his figures from a report of the Hay State Gas Company, of Boston, Professor Demis stated that the cost of gas in the holder in Boston was 33.3 cents. After showing that the cost of material in New York was less than in Boston, Professor Demis computed the cost of gas in the holder in New York at 26.49 cents.

Relative to the cost of distributing through the mains and pipes to the burner, and quoting again from official and court records, Professor Demis said that the average cost of distribution of all the six-two large and small companies in Massachusetts was 31.3 cents, and in Chicago 15 cents. Prominent gas men had told the Professor that the cost of gas in the holder in New York was about 80 cents, and that the cost of distribution was not more than 15.

The Question of Profits.
For depreciation of the plants, for improvements and extensions, Professor Demis would add 10 cents, and this would bring the cost of production per thousand feet up to 94 cents, which did not include profits and returns upon the money invested.

In discussing the question of profits, Professor Demis said that there were many expenditures of the gas companies which did not appear in the accounts or the records of the companies. He evidently referred to the money expended by the companies to prevent the enactment of legislation adverse to the gas interests, and which, instead, ought to go to the stockholders for profits. The expenditure of this money reduced the dividends and made the companies appear to be earning far less than the dividends showed, he said.

The strictest investigation revealed the fact that the cost of the duplication of a large gas plant would average \$3 or less for every thousand feet of output for a year. Taking this for a basis, and allowing for a 3 per cent interest on bonds and 7 per cent return on the stock, or an average on both of 6 per cent, 18 cents would be added to the 94 cents before computed, which would bring the total cost, profits and all, up to 72 cents.

"I cannot," said Professor Demis, "consider 75 cents too low a price for gas. The gas companies do not dare produce their books to contradict their statements. In side facts will show there is an enormous profit at one dollar. Make these companies show their books. Until they do and prove the cost of some of their claims, I will not believe that I am wrong in a single statement."

The Innocent (3) Stockholders.
"The innocent purchasers of gas stock who would be injured by cheaper gas legislation," next claimed Professor Demis's attention. He said: "The price of gas has been reduced before by the Legislature. There was warning for all purchasers of gas stock. It will be found that the principal owners of stock in the New York gas companies are the Sages, Vanderbilts and the Standard Oil magnates."

"Surely," said Professor Demis in conclusion, "no one will claim that they are ignorant in this matter."

On closing his argument, which had been listened to with close attention by the commission and the others in the room, Professor Demis asked if any one wished to question him. His arguments had been so full and clear that none wished to question him.

ECHOES OF YORE IN THE HAYMARKET.

New Resort Rises Ghostlike from the Ashes of the Old.

CHAPMAN WASN'T THERE.

The Tenderloin Captain and His Detectives Never Even Took a Peep.

DENSE SILENCE AT FIRST.

The Orchestra Played Only to the Spectres of Former Days Until the Theatres Closed, Then Came the Rush.

The old Haymarket, which made the reign of "Alce" Williams in the Tenderloin one grand, sweet song and dance, rose phoenix-like from its ashes last night, coated with new paint, garnished with evergreens, furnished with a dancing floor that would have made the eyes of Tenderloin girls long since dead and gone gladden with delight. It was rechristened "The New Market."

The opening of the dance hall by "Proprietor" Corey created something of a sensation in Sixth avenue. Old timers formed knots around the doors that so recently enclosed the three-legged baby, and compared the new with the old. Over the portal was displayed a large placard bearing this inscription:

GRAND ANNUAL BALL
OF THE
GINGER CLUB
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS

The lobby walls were concealed by banks of Christmas trees and festoons of evergreen, ornamented at intervals by varicolored paper rosettes. A handsome but matronly woman, with a broad gold band

on the third finger of her left hand, presided at the box office window.

In the dance hall ample provision had been made for an army of merry-makers. The small stage at the east end of the structure was occupied by an orchestra of white-robed women. Huge ropes of green, depending from a central point in the roof and caught in the gallery rail at regular intervals, formed a sylvan canopy for the dancers. Waiters in abundance stood about to quench the thirst of "spickee" and "spectator alike."

Three chaplains in evening dress took a hurried peep into the empty hall at 10 o'clock and then sped rapidly forth into the night again. Five minutes later two elderly Tenderloin girls attempted to pass the doorkeeper. They were told that "New Market" regulations required that ladies should be accompanied by gentlemen. They retired in a blaze of language that brought forth the threat of "spickee" and "spectator alike."

The ghostlike silence that pervaded the place during the early hours of the evening gave way to something like the old-time breeze soon after the theatres began to close. Small groups began to drop in at first and before long there was a steady stream of visitors, who came to hear the echoes of bygone days.

With every recruit the spirit of the place showed signs of new life. The orchestra struck up lively airs and the shuffling feet of the "spickees" twinkled with greater abandon at every measure. As the hours fled the New Haymarket took on more and more the semblance of the old.

Captain Chapman was not there; neither was any of his bluecoats. And yet it is said the man of sherry dinner and nut-chop whiskey fame will not have a New Haymarket in the borders of his precinct.

Marriage a Failure for Julia.
Julia Wiedemeyer, a Swedish girl, who arrived here two weeks ago with her lover, Joseph Lehmann, and was compelled to marry him before she could land, returned yesterday to Ellis Island and begged the Commissioners to send her home. She said Joseph deserted her after two weeks' wedded life, and she learned he had engaged as cattle caretaker on a steamer bound for Liverpool. She was probably sent back.

Children Trampled Him.
Young James Duffy was knocked down in a School Room Panic, but Has Recovered.

James Duffy, ten years old, of No. 222 East Ninety-ninth street, who was knocked down and trampled upon by panic-stricken pupils of Primary School No. 9, on Tuesday, was able to continue his studies yesterday.

The school occupies a four-story factory building at Ninety-ninth street and Second avenue. Miss Jennie O'Brien has one of the four rooms on the top floor. In one corner of her room is a steam radiator, from which the steam began escaping with a loud, hissing sound.

Sudden one shouted "Fire!" and in a moment all of the pupils rushed to the stairway. The noise frightened the other three classes, that door, and they rushed out and joined Miss O'Brien's class.

Finally, the principal discovered the escaping steam and the scholars were induced to return to their rooms. They were set to singing, but the fright had not all disappeared, and when one of them on the top floor inadvertently "died" out loud there was a second rush to the stairway.

It was in this rush that James Duffy was stepped on and bruised.

TO CURTAIL PATRONAGE.

Black, Payn and Aldridge Worried Over Senate Finance Committee's Action on the Ellsworth Bill.

Albany, Feb. 17.—The Black-Aldridge-Payn combination is meeting with trouble. The Ellsworth bill for the abolition of the Capitol Commission, which was introduced at the request of the Governor, caused a heated debate in the Senate Finance Committee yesterday.

The bill in its original form placed the work of completing the Capitol into the hands of Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge and gave him the power of awarding the contracts to any bidder he might select, without reference to the sum bid. The patronage which such a bill would give Aldridge would be immense. Black, Aldridge and Payn went to stand up against the Ellsworth bill.

The Democrats in their opposition to the bill had the support of four Republican Senators—Mullin, Mathey, Higgins and Brown—and the objectionable feature was stricken out. Three amendments were also added. One of them is that the electric lighting plant now in the Capitol's cellar should be utilized for lighting the Capitol and thus save about \$40,000 annually; another is that the Legislature should superintend all changes and repairs in the apartments ordered by the Legislature; the last amendment provides that the architect appointed to supervise the work must be approved by the Senate.

All this would not suit Black, Aldridge and Payn, so Chairman Mullin called a special meeting this afternoon, and for three hours behind closed doors the Finance Committee wrangled, but no agreement was reached.

Senator Mullin, after the meeting, said he believed that the committee would not recede from its position of yesterday.

A FAKE AND A FACSIMILE

Mark Hanna As Interviewed and Mark Hanna's Own Statement.

(From the World of Yesterday.)
One of the morning newspapers having printed what purports to be a statement from Mark Hanna that he had not "authorized" the statement of his views printed in the World last Monday, it is only necessary to state that the interview was written by a shorthand reporter sent to Ohio expressly for that purpose.

The World unhesitatingly reaches for the absolute truth and accuracy of the report. Unreservedly vouching for an interview that never occurred may be forcible in intention, but it is foolish in fact. Here, for example, is Mr. Hanna's statement of the case in his own handwriting, and given to the Journal correspondent at Canton:

MR. HANNA'S WRITTEN DENIAL.

I saw Christman but declined to give him any interview. If he published anything it was unauthorized.

(Translation.)

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CRESPO'S MESSAGE READY.

Venezuela's President is Said to Urge Ratification of the Treaty on the Congress That Meets Saturday.

By W. Nephew King.
(Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.)
Carnacas, Venezuela, Feb. 17.—Senators and Deputies are fast gathering in Caracas for the session of Congress which will begin next Saturday.

President Crespo's message is ready and will be read on Tuesday. It is said to urge immediate ratification of the boundary arbitration treaty.

The Government issues a decree to-day notifying the English company that controls the breakerwater at La Guayra to complete repairs within three months or the concession will be rescinded.

ROW IN A WOMAN'S CLUB.

President Mrs. Siebers Ordered Mrs. Stowe Out, and When the Latter Wouldn't Go There Was Trouble.

The Woman's Literary Club of Arlington and almost every woman in society in that town, are greatly excited over a disturbance which took place at the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the club, in the home of Mrs. W. A. Williams, on Chestnut street, Monday afternoon. The unfortunate affair was caused by Mrs. E. H. Siebers, president of the club, who ordered Mrs. J. Albert Stowe, a member of the committee, to leave the meeting.

Mrs. Siebers was greatly excited, and those present at the meeting declared that she used violent language for many hours in her effort to drive Mrs. Stowe away. The latter, however, held her ground, and as the trouble between Mrs. Siebers and herself grew of a purely personal nature, the other members of the Executive Committee supported her in her refusal to leave. Late in the afternoon the meeting went into executive session, and attempts were made to pledge the members to secrecy about the outbreak.

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CHILD KILLED; FATHER ESCAPED.

Little Michael Milesei Ground to Death by a Cable Car.

MET HIS DEATH ALONE.

His Father and Grandfather Were Escorting Him, but They Jumped to Safety.

SELF-PRESERVATION THEIR AIM.

Paternal Grief Was Terrible, but Nature's Primal Instinct Had Been Obedient in This Sacrifice of a Child's Life.

Michael Milesei was a mere toddler, and his father loved him so much that he grovelled and raved when he saw the child killed.

Nevertheless that same father had skipped aside from the shadow of death in the guise of a cable car, leaving little Michael to be ground and torn between iron wheels and rails. The father obeyed the first law of nature—self-preservation. The Mileseis live at No. 30 Thompson street. Soon after 9 o'clock yesterday morning the toddler went out for a walk under the escort of his father and grandfather, both of whom were very fond and very proud of him. The baby had been promised some candy if he never cried once while he was out, and he tried hard to earn it.

The trio, representing three generations of Mileseis, started across Broadway at the uptown crossing of Grand street. At the downtown crossing a policeman was on guard, but his back was turned to them. They got safely over the western tracks, each of the men grasping one of small Michael's hands. The youngster's feet hardly touched the ground and his black eyes were aflame with the pleasure a child experiences from this vicious method of

locomotion. "Candy, candy," he was babbling.

Suddenly there was a shout close to them. It came from the gripman of a north-bound car, who was tugging at his brake to try to avoid killing three persons.

Father and grandfather heard the shout and saw their peril at the same instant. There was no time to act. Another moment and they had sprung just clear of the dashboard. And little Michael? The tender scraped him over the stones for a few feet and then he slipped under it. He was terribly mutilated.

Then it was that Michael's father raved. When they prevented him from trying to drag the body from under the wheels he thrice voluted upon his face, beat his head upon the stones and frothed at the mouth. The gripman, whose name is Howell Morgan, was arrested.

STILL "DEAD MAN'S CURVE."

Tramway Company Not in Court, and the Trial Will Soon Be Begun.

The ten days' grace granted the Metropolitan Tramway Company in which to withdraw their plea of not guilty and file a demurrer to the indictment charging the maintenance of a public nuisance at "Dead Man's Curve" expired yesterday and the corporation had no representative in court. This means that the case will go to trial at an early date.

District-Attorney Oloott said last night that the case was being prepared with all possible expedition. It will probably be called for trial early in March.

THREAT TO KILL MME. CALVE.

Continued from First Page.

see me now, for I love you dearly and would die for you."

For the second time Calve said to the proprietor of her carriage. Every day since then she has been in receipt of letters from the stranger.

Last night, about 7 o'clock, the man called at the hotel and sent word to Mme. Calve that he was waiting to escort her to the Metropolitan Opera House. Her maid went downstairs and asked him why he persisted in annoying her mistress.

"Ah," replied the stranger, "you do not understand. It is she that persecutes me. I can't sleep, I can't eat; I cannot think for love of her. If she will not let me accompany her to the Opera House to-night I will shoot her, for I can no longer stand this torture."

The maid called one of the porters, and the man was put out of the hotel.

When Calve stepped out of her cab in front of the stage entrance to the Opera House a little later the stranger approached her, but she ran screaming into the theatre.

"Let no one see me to-night," she said to the stage door keeper, and then went to her dressing room.

It is said that she will to-day seek the protection of the police.

These Kittens Want to Fight.
George and James Kittens, two natives of the West Indies, as black as Egyptian darkness, were taken before the Special Board of Inquiry at Ellis Island yesterday. They are twins, they said, and their appearance certainly indicated it. The young men were nowaways on the steamship Egyptian Prince, which arrived here from Kingston last Tuesday. Their object in coming here, they said, was to join the United States Navy. They were allowed to depart.

JASPER AND THE THREE R'S.

Mr. Fitch Says the Educator Must Go Through an Examination.

WONT PAY HIS SALARY.

Eighty-four Other Employees of the Board of Education in the Same Fix.

CLASSED WITH OFFICE BOYS.

In Order to Get Their Pay They Must Go Before the Civil Service Board and Take an Elementary Examination.

There is open war between the City Comptroller and the Board of Education, and the result is that eighty-five salaried officers in the service, including Superintendent Jasper and the sixteen assistant superintendents, have not received a penny of the salaries due them since December.

The breach was widened at the meeting of the Board of Education yesterday afternoon by the receipt of a communication from the Comptroller stating that he positively would not pay the salaries until all of the officers in question had submitted to and successfully passed an examination before the City Civil Service Board. The Board of Education thereupon passed a resolution declaring that the assistant superintendents and clerks should not submit to any such examination.

The Corporation Counsel has handed down a lengthy opinion, in which, in substance, declares that all of the officials in the list appointed by the Board of Education must submit to and pass a regular examination before the City Civil Service Board before they can receive the salaries due them.

So Superintendent John Jasper and the sixteen assistant superintendents, who, on account of their learning and long experience at the head of the great educational institutions, were nearly all asked to accept the important posts which they fill, must go before the young woman who deal out questions to cart drivers and janitors and clerks and office boys, who seek positions in the city's service under "Class D." That is the class in which these men who supervise the public schools of New York City have been placed by the decision of the Corporation Counsel. This is what the examination consists of:

1. Handwriting.
2. Arithmetic, viz., addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.
3. Technical knowledge.
4. Experience.

Dr. Addison B. Poland, one of the most eminent of the assistant superintendents, resigned yesterday from the list, assigning ill health as the cause. The others are in no pleasant frame of mind over the position in which they have been placed. "All that I can afford to say about the matter," said Superintendent Jasper yesterday, "is that I have not received my salary. What the outcome of the matter will be I can't stick anybody can say."

says that he is merely acting under the law, and the Civil Service officials say that they have not yet prepared any examination papers for the Superintendent and the sixteen assistant superintendents.

The young woman who now prepares questions for the Civil Service Board—Miss Mildred Smith—has formerly been a twenty-first assistant teacher in the public schools, examined and elected for that remote post by the assistant superintendent. She now occupies a position where she may have a chance to turn the tables on her former examiners.

GERMANY WILL NOT ACT.

Refuses Wolcott's Request to Call an International Bimetallist Conference.

(Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.)
Berlin, Feb. 17.—Dr. Arndt told me to-day that Senator Wolcott, who left this morning for London, endeavored to induce Germany to take the initiative toward an international bimetallist conference by naming Chancellor von Hohenlohe, Bismarck and Dr. Mikael, with whom he had conferences, that the silver party in the United States would gain a complete victory in 1900, provided an international agreement on the money question was not arrived at before that date.

The German statement, however, declined to take the initiative, which they expect from England, but promised in this case to enter into preparations for negotiations without, however, binding themselves on any material point.

Mr. Wolcott asserted that France and the United States had already arrived at an agreement, while negotiations with England were pending with regard to concessions which, it is hoped, she will make. Mr. Wolcott hopes to obtain the reopening of the Indian mints, the execution of the Reel act and the increase of legal tender silver from five to ten pounds.

German bimetallists are encouraged by Wolcott's mission, and are preparing a comprehensive agitation in view of the elections to the Reichstag in the Summer of 1897.

Philippine Rebels Executed.
Tacoma, Wash., Feb. 17.—The steamer Olympia, which has just arrived, brings advices from the Philippines. The Governor-General has offered pardon to rebels who surrender their arms and to those who give important information. Thirteen rebels were executed January 11, among them being Francisco L. Bonas.